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are profusely illustrated in the various forms. There are many beautiful plates in color of ancient and modern compass cards, especially the highly ornate ones of the 14th-16th centuries. On them may be traced the evolution of the modern card from the windroses of the ancients. All the principal maritime powers are represented in the collection. Some of the very latest instruments of different makes are shown.

The printing and engraving are excellent, but the binding is very poor. Most of the cuts are small so that a smaller sheet would be less unwieldy. Less crowding of the individual figures and board covers would add much to the convenience of the reader.

JAMES GORDON STEESE.

A Little Book on Map Projection. By Mary Adams. 108 pp. Ills., index. G. Philip & Son, London, 1914. 2s. 8½ x 5½.

This little book gives a useful and teachable account of map projections without using a single trigonometrical equation. It follows the general lines of Mr. Hinks's recent authoritative work to which the author acknowledges her indebtedness and to which she refers the reader who wishes to go into the more complicated calculations.

The book is intended as an introductory course for secondary schools specializing in practical geography and for this purpose it is admirably adapted. The pupils' interest is increased and the descriptions are elucidated by numerous concrete illustrations from mechanics, physics, and geometry. A special feature is that all the projections are drawn to the scale of a two-inch globe and are, therefore, directly comparable. The treatment is very lucid and interesting. It would add to its usefulness if the table of contents and the work itself were arranged by group subjects or chapters. JAMES GORDON STEESE.

Praktische Erdkunde, Übungen und Beobachtungen. Von Karl Rüsewald. 176 pp. Maps, ills., index. F. Hirt, Breslau, 1914. Mk. 3. 9 x 6.

This book aims to furnish the teacher of geography with the means of making his pupils comprehend various geographical questions through numerous practical exercises and experiments. It comprises an excellent introductory course, giving the elements of topography, map-making, astronomy, geology, meteorology, commerce, and photography, in this order, in their relation to geography. Common instruments and methods are illustrated and explained. For fuller information the reader is referred to an extensive bibliography arranged by sections to correspond with the body of the work.

The exercises are progressive in their scope and most of them, with a little ingenuity on the part of the instructor, may be performed without special or expensive equipment. For example, the first chapter begins with simple scale problems and plans of the school playground, then of the town, etc. Next contours are explained by models of elementary hill-forms, and so on.

Astronomy and geology take up about half the book. The latter subject is specially well illustrated, but the student, in addition, is required to make excursions into the surrounding country to see for himself the various rock formations, effects of erosion, observe the flow of streams, etc.

JAMES GORDON STEESE.

Geological and Topographical Maps. Their Interpretation and Use.

A Handbook for the geologist and civil engineer. By Arthur R. Dwerryhouse. 133 pp. Ills., index. E. Arnold, London, 1911. 4s. 6d. 9 x 5½.

In the United States we should call this a laboratory manual. It corresponds in good part to the instruction given to students of geology in our universities; the main topic, after a brief statement of the earth's structure, being how to read and interpret geological maps and construct sections from them. A tribute is given to the United States topographic maps for their beauty and clearness that is both unusual and welcome in English works. The author criticizes British contour printing for its failure to produce the effect of relief. He makes no explicit criticism, however, of the British habit of